MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.

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Reements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51:5 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Street, twenne, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite brand Opera House, and on the east side at 514 Gran street, near East Broadway, from S.A. M. to S:30 F. S

Liberal Democratic Republican Nomination. For Governor of New York.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Of Oneida County.

Why Not for Life ? Col. Ferney of Philadelphia h

in the Sunday Chronicle of Washington that in 1867 he had an interview with the late Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, then Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, upon the question of conning Grant as a candidate for Presi-Cat in 1808. After having conversed with RAWLINS, Col. FORNEY wrote an article upon Grant's nomination for the Press. and this article he carried to RAWLINS before it was published, to be submitted to Gen. Grant. Rawlins came back from GRANT and spoke in the following em-

Grant and spoke in the following emphatic language:

"Gen. Grant does not want to be President. He thinks the lepabilican party may need him, and he believes, as their cancidate, he can be elected and re-leveld; but, said Rawlins, what is to become of him after his second Presidential term? What, indeed, during his administration? He is receiving from seventeen to twenty thousand dollars a year as General of the Armies of the Republic—a life salary. To go into the Presidency at \$25,000 a year for eight years is perhaps to gain more fame; but what is to be come of him at the end of his Presidency? He is not a politician. He does not aspire to the place. Eight years from the 8th of March, 1862, he will be about 50 years old. Of course he must spend his salary as President, and ma k k. If Grant takes anything from the rich whose vast fortunes he has saved, after he is President, he will be accused as the willing recipient of gifts."

This shows that GRANT not only nego tiated with Forney at that time that he should be elected President twice-in 1868 and 1872-but that he also left open the quertion of his subsequent rellection. "What is to become of him," said RAWLINS, "after his second Presidential term?" It was upon this condition, namely, that he should certainly have a second term, and that the question of his subsequent reelection as long as he might live was left undetermined, that GRANT consented to be

a candidate in 1868. If there is any sufficient reason why GRANT ought to be reelected in 1872, wil not the same reason require that he shall be reflected in 1876 and 1880-indeed, jusas long as he lives? "What is to become of him," said RAWLINS, "after his second Presidential term ?" What, indeed, except that he shall be reflected as long as

Grant and his System.

the citizens of the United States are called upon not only to decide between two competing candidates, but between two differ istering the Government. Those who vote system and make themselves responsible for its continuance, while those who vote for Horace Greeley will thereby declare their opposition to this system and their preference of methods of administration totally opposite to those of GRANT.

To vote for GRANT will be to vote in faver of the following characteristic features of his system:

I. Appointments to office in return for

fi. Appointment to office of relations of the President or of some member of his family, without regard to their qualifica-

111. The sale of appointments to office, as in the case of William D. FARRAND, appointed Consul at Callao by President GRANT for \$2,500 paid to Judge Lew-DENT, and \$1,000 paid to Gen. F. T. DENT. the President's brothers-in-law.

IV. The surrender of the Soscol Ranch military reservation to the Bank of California for \$3,282, the value of the property being \$10,000,000, and its possession by the Government being essential to the safety of Mare Island Navy Yard.

V. The payment of forged bounty claims out of the Treasury of the United States, such payment having been made knowingly and deliberately by Paymaster-General Brice, and Gen. Grant having supported BRICE in the payment of such forged claims, and restored him to office after President Johnson had dismissed br his connection with these for-

VI. The payment to fraudulent army contractors of large sums of money, half a million or thereabouts, withheld from them by Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of their frauds, detected and proved,

at Alexandria, Va. VII. A deficiency of \$1,500,000 in the stamp account of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the money having been received for stamps furnished, but never paid over

or accounted for to the Treasury. VIII. The CHORPENNING fraud, by which Postmaster-General Creswell, with the direct support and collegration of Gen. Grant, arranged to pay \$443,900 out of the Treasury when the Government owed CHORPENNING nothing, CRESWELL'S law partner boxes the attorney of Chorpenning

IX. The various frauds of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, of which \$318,719.58 have been proved upon him these frauds being merely indicators of others not yet detected.

X. The San Domingo job, with its usur pation of the war power of Congress, its inexcusable attack upon the Republic of Hayti, and its lawless appropriation of the public money in payment for the unauthorized lease of the Bay of Samana.

XI. The frauds in the New York Custom

practised by LEET, GRANT's adjutant, levying vast sums of money upon the commerce

of New York. XII. The outrages of Brother-in-Law 'ASEY of New Orleans in breaking up a Republican Convention by armed force and in attempting to break up the State Legislature of Louisiana by the clandes tine use of the power of the Federal Goverument, all for the purpose of promotin the reffection of GRANT.

XIII. The oppression and robbery of the Southern States by the carpet-bag governments, adding \$250,000,000 to their debt and by the laws for the suppression of the habeas corpus and for military interference at elections.

XIV. Prostituting the influence and power of the United States to sustain Spanish despotism in Cuba and to preserve slavery and the slave trade there.

XV. Humiliating the United States before the powers of Europe, as in sacrificing American citizens in Cuba to Spanish malignity and violence, in settling the Alabama question in the interest of England, and in attempting to compel Russia to pay the swindling Perkins claim.

Such are some of the more conspicuou nd general features of the system with which President Grant has identified him self. To vote for him is to vote in favor of these things and to express a desire for their continuance and perpetuation,

Loss of Sleep.

So stary questions, except among the an ical Greeks, have never been sufficiently ny. That people, during their period of ighest development, paid great attention o physical education. The only moderns she have imitated them to any extent are he Germans, who have won the reputa tion of possessing more bodily vigor and endurance than any other people. The cenefits resulting from bodily exercise whether taken in performing labor or i he enjoyment of games, are, however, to cations; but there are other matters con sected with physical improvement, which have never, in any community, received sufficient attention.

A considerable portion of the human cace at the present day, particularly in this country, more especially in the city of New York, are subjected to circumstances that did not exist in former periods of civilization. One of these the interruption to sleep which is suffered by many in consequence of the continual and various noises from which they cannot escape. Over a large portion of this city disturbing noises seldom cease for even an hour during the night. Not only he laxarious, living in elegant man dons, are deprived of their rest by he rattling of earts in the streets. out there are thousands of the in habitants of tenement houses who have added to the debilitating influences of badly-ventilated apartments the almost equally depressing one of loss of natural deep because of the disturbance produced by the various inmates of these buildings. whose avocations and habits take them is and out during all the hours of night. Those tenants who are in strong health, or as near to such a condition as their modof life will permit, may manage to get dong without much disturbance; but he majority, whose physical condition is constant state of irritability, do not and annot get more than two-thirds of the aatural sleep which is necessary for the preservation of health. Every physician whose vocation takes him into these buildings during the night will corroborate

he truth of this statement. How is this evil to be remedied? By police regulations? By attempting to compel silence during certain hours of habits of our American population by law No, that cannot be done, if it were de irable. What practical plan can be adopted? There is only one answer, and that is the adoption of the plan we have several times advised, of scattering the population of our densely-packed city; of ilding suburban towns in the vicinty. where they will not only have the benefit of pure air and cheaper living, but where they will be sufficiently removed from the ceaseless disturbance which here surrounds them to allow of that amount of sleep which is necessary for the recuperation of

A Bit of History-Gen. Dix's Claims to Sincere Republican Support.

The nomination of John A. Dix as the GRANT candidate for Governor, and the extravagant eulogies upon his character and public career, render an examination of his claims to the support of carnest Reubileans specially fitting and proper at

John A. Dix has been in office a coniderable portion of the time since he atained his majority; but it is a noticeable fact that he has always owed his prefer-ment to executive favor, having never reeeived an important distinction at the hands of the people. He was an ornamental member of the famous Albany Re gency, but was never regarded as the peer of the very able men who composed that influential body, which for so long a period controlled the political destiny of the State Messis, Van Buren, Wright, March FLAGG, and CROSWELL comprised the talent and wisdom of the Progency. Mr. Dix was a gentleman of fair reputation, respectthe attainments, moderate capacity, infirm of purpose, anxious for office, and ready to accept anything that might be

offered him-and that was all. In the division of the Democratic party. which grew out of the defeat of Mr. VAN BUREN in the Baltimore Convention in 1844, Mr. Dix sympathized with the Barnburners, and was chosen to succeed HENRY A. FOSTER, who held the office of Senator for a brief period by executive appointment. It was in the early stage of his Senatorial career that he signalized the feebleness of his character by deserting his friends and allies and voting with the extreme Southern men on the Texas question. His patron, Mr. VAN BUREN, had been stricken down in the house of his friends because of his opposition to the admission of Texas, and Mr. Dix was elected earnest and pronounced supporter of Mr. VAN BUREN. It was expected, as a matter of course, that he would sustain the policy of his party in the State, and it was supposed that the opponents of annexation, reinforced by Mr. Dix, would be able to defeat the measure. As the time for takng the question in the Senate approached, Gov. WRIGHT, evidently distrusting the firmness of Mr. Dix, despatched Attorney-General BARKER to Washington to brace up the Senator and induce him to stand by

dence they had reposed in hin. BARKER had no doubt of the fidelity of Dix up to the last moment, and he assured Messrs. CRITTENDEN, EVANS, and other Senators who had the defeat of the measure at heart. that Dix had given his unreserved and esitive promise to cooperate with them, But he shivered and vacillated, and finally threw himself into the arms of the mer

who had slaughtered Mr. VAN BUREN on this very question. This was a vital issue with the antidavery men of that day. The plan of auexing Texas was originated in the interst of slavery. It was a contrivance of Mr. Californ to augment and fortify the slave power, and Mr. Dix, now the idol of he Republicans, lent himself as a willing tool to promote the scheme-thus turning his back on his life-long friends and be traying the cause which he was pledged to support.

Mr. Dix never acquired an elevated position in the Senate. He had been Adjuant-General of this State, and he held a commission in the army during the war of 1812; and in consideration of his supposed military experience he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In that capacity be reported a bill making Col. BENTON a Licutenant-General, intendng that he should rank the old heroes TAYLOR and Scorr, and take command of be army in Mexico. Mr. Dix made a care ully-prepared speech, explaining and enoreing the provisions of the bill, which cemed to produce a very favorable impression on the Senate. But Mr. BADGER of North Carolina, one of his colleagues on he committee, made an off-hand reply which annihilated the scheme, and so damaged the Chairman that he was rarely again heard from during the remainder of his term in Congress.

Mr. Perry of Maine, who has been filling an Internal Revenue effice in North Carolins, the recent electoral canvass, has been given a eave of absence in order to enable him to visit ongressman HALE's district in his two State o electioneer for the September contest. Mr. PERRY left Maine a few years ago under a cloud, and it is thought his appearance in the field as a advantage to the prospects of Mr. Hale's competitor. At the same time there is no doub hat PERRY is doing his best to carry out the views of his superior officer, Secretary Bour-WELL. who is also giving his attention to conven ions and caucuses in Maine instead of attending to the duties of his department in Washingon. Therefore it seems hard that while Propoexerting himself in the North, his enemies in he South should take advantage of his absence o steal away his officer It appears that GRANT as dropped from the Hst of Supervisors of In ernal Revenue one Kenton B. Conn. who orother to CLINTON L. CODB, who is the GRAN member of Congress from the First District in North Carolina. The Hon, CLINTON L. CORRE represented as exceedingly wouthful at the de capitation of his brother, and at the last accounts, in company with Senator Pool,, was reported to be in search of our wandering Government with

he intention of demanding of the President for his outraged relative the office now held by PERRY. It is a question if PERRY's enthulidates in Maine would be as exuberant what has been going on in North Carolina during eform, of which we have heard so much and see

ractice of reading speeches, which has been reatly on the increase of late, received a check hear the end of the last session of Parliament, the Speaker ruling that reading a speech from nanuscript was contrary to the rules of the was the victim selected to receive the reproof of to Speaker, although many other members lons past. It is urged by those holding th Speaker's views that if the custom had been a

An artesian well lately sunk at Jacksonville, Ill., gave forth a jet of water four inches in diameter, which rose to the height of fifty feet. In Jacksonville and the surrounding re-gion there has been a great scarcity of water, not only for agricultural, but for manufacturing, and even for domestic purposes. The public institutions in Jacksonville have had great diffiulty in procuring a sufficient supply for their accessities, so that the success of the artesian well is a matter of great importance to that city. It is probable that in the near future wells of this description will become common in regions now suffering from inadequate supplies of water. Large numbers of artesian wells have been bored in Aigeria by the French authori-ties, and there every well has become the nucleus of a settlement proportioned to the low of the well. Several nomadic African ribes, attracted to these wells, have abandoned heir wandering life, and devoted themselves planted paim trees around the wells, besides perennial plants. It would be in nowise surorising to find, before the lapse of many years, artesian wells brought extensively into service on the great plains of the Far West, to supply water for irrigation and other purposes. And if that should come to pass we may expect to e villages and towns grow up around the most prolific of these wells, as the Arab settlements have grown up around the wells of Algeria.

In consequence of the increasing number of complaints made in relation to the anroyance caused by locomotive whistles in the neighborhood of Boston, the Railroad Com-missioners of Massachusetts last month issued a circular requesting the attention of railroad officers to the excessive use of the sig-nal and the injurious effects often resulting from it. They especially suggested that the successive and prolonged blasts from locomotives manœuvring about stations, or delayed in the neighborhood of grade crossings, should be strictly forbidden. At a meeting of railroad uperintendents held in Boston a few days after whistling as heretofore practised was an intolerable nuisance, and admitted that it might be in a great measure assited. It is to be hoped that the managers of railroads in the neighborhood of New York may come to the same sensible conclusion. There is no reason whatever why road lines should be tortured as they are by the prolonged and unnecessary shricking of the delight to make night hideous. In England it is low forbidden by act of Parliament to use steam whistle, which is there popularly termed a "Yankee devil," for the purpose of summoning workmen to labor, and the question of ex-tending the application of this law to railway engines is now agitated. The London News suggests to the railroad companies that their only hope for preyenting such a measure is for them to take a lesson from the Americans and adopt the whistle in use on American railroads, which, we are told, has a sound which "resembles the low note of a Chinese gong, and is neither un-pleasant nor unmelodious." It would be interesting to know in what part of America these melodious whistles are used. It certainly is not House and the general order extortions in is friends and prove worthy of the confi- in New York nor in New Jersey.

LIGHT BREAKING IN CUBA

THE HOPELESS TASK OF VALMA-SEDA'S SUCCESSOR.

Patriot Victories which the Spanish Writers Folsified-The Successful Landing of the Funnie's Arms.

orrespondence of The Sun. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 20 .- I take up ny pen with great pleasure, for the horizon i clearing, and our complete and speedy triumph is looming up grandly. The Spanish Government has been wise and unwearied in its efforts to hide the real state of things from the outside world. It has invented and published for four years past all sorts of yarns to convince people that the insurrection was dead, and here it is still more alive and more potent than ever. Cespedes has been reported dead thirty odd times; he had escaped to Curaçoa, where he died of -1 forget what disease; he had fled with the Legislature to Jamaica; he had been taken prisoner on an island near Porto Rico; he had been taken to Havana; he had lost his sight; he had been at feud with Agramonte; he had been denosed, and Modesto Diaz and Maximo Gomez were fighting against each other for his placethese and a thousand similar falsehoods have been published broadcast by the Spaniards.

It is worthy of note also that these publications are always made about June and December, the beginning and and of each section of Congress. Their object is of course to induce times; he had escaped to Curaçoa, where he died

THE ONLY GOUESE FOR FRAIN.

You of course already will have learned by elegraph of the departure hence of the anthor of so many assassinations, the exclosing pacifier of the island of Ouba. Count Valimescua, the went away without having accomplished mything, except the accumulation of dispotent would. Any successor will be equally insuccessful, for the Lisurrection has made gigantic drides of late. If, as is stated, Valimes da is to be succeeded by Gou. Cordoba, the latter will addoubtedly surrender the island. And this is

strates of late. It, as is stated, values da is to be succeeded by Gen. Cordoba, the latter will undoubtedly surrender the island. And this is the only suitable plan for Spain to adopt in her passent dire emergency. Speakd see fail to adopt it see can only be further humiliated in the face of the world.

It is absurd to imagine that an insurrection which has been able to sustain itself for four years, with scarcely any necessary elements of warfare, against an enemy twenty times its superer in numbers, and amply provided with every modern invention of oftensive warfare, shall digit to prosecute that war with redoubted statement and unable to send another man or another dollar for the preservation of this colony. No better proof of the strength of the revolution can be given than the proclamation sent forth by President Cespedes on the let of January last. While the Spaniards kill and mutilate "thout mercy all who fall into their hands, the parties various all who surrender. They receive the Spaniards in the processor. villing to join the revolution are taken bac he patriots to the gates of the Spanish can

the patriols to the gates of the Spanish camps.

THE PATRIOTS' ASSAVIOL.

A good proof of the conduct of the patriots may be found in the biography of Russian written by a Spanish doctor. Among a thousand other items to the credit of our army, and which prove conclusively that we are not in the forlein condition which the Spanish authorities intimate. Doctor Antonio Fream, the author of the biography, says: "Major Rustur recently set a Spanish under of regulars and three or four soldiers whom he had captured at liberty." These three or four were twenty odd. But flestan, like all other Cuban chiefs, is only obeying orders.

SPANISH BUTCHERIES.

How different all this is from the conduct the Spaniards. They have just executed to inclan and his aide-de-camp Varona, who we captured not at the head of their troops, no after some Spanish victory, but who we treacherously taken on their way to the Vil

THE LATEST FROM THE FIELD.

As to inflittary operations here, I have to report a severe whipping administered to Col. Valera near the town of Figuayss. The battle took place close to the river Cuzeo and lasted three days. The patriots were reinforced by Cois. Silverio del Frado and Maceo.

Near Capey Manaca there have been several encounters. In one of them the Spanish Major Fizon was seriously wounded, besides other losses. Subsequently the Spaniards received reinforcements and were again routed, leaving twelve killed on the field, and in the hands of the patriots several arms and a large quantity of ammunition.

the patriots several arms and a large quite of ammunition, and the likewise occurred near dishos and Palma-Soriana, in all of which the triots have walpped the Spanlards from the

But what has caused most comment here i But what has caused most comment here is the absurd farce reported by the Spaniards of the capture of all the cargo of the Fanne and the death of Gen. Peralta. The landing was successfully effected on the 2ist, and no Spanish troops were net with until the 25th. The Spaniards want to make us believe that during those four days Peralta sat still. Only a few days previous thereto Gen. Maximo Gomez, at the head of six hundred men. nad been at the railroad station of Cristo, the limit of the military zone, and had moved off in the direction of the coast. Moreover, the very best guides of this district, such as Rustan. Macco. Guillemor, and Silverio Prado, were in close vicinity to the place of landing.

iards report about this landing the very same lies that they circulated about every other successful one. They captured by report, the cargoes of the Perit, the Grapeshat, the Virginia, the Upon, &c. &c. But the Government reports are badly made up, and mobody feads them. They are self-contradict ry.

Col. Valera says that he knew the expeditionists had gone into the interior; then he whips them and takes only five prisonets, although the expeditionists numbered fifty-six; then he kills Peralta and nobody identifies the body. But the most absurd part of the report is that Valera. In lieu of following up the party and exterminating them, when he knew that the arms were buried, goes back and uncerths the arms.

The Francisco de Borja, which was to have brought all the cargo of the Fannie here, brought EI muskets, one flag, two little gains, and a few cases of ammunition. What became of the other 500 muskets? What became of the powder? Besides, if the success of Col. Valera is so complete, why does he not furnish the details of the affair, as he promised? The Government has done its best to gild the pill, but it won't go down. The night before the Government report was published we know here that the landing had been made successfulls, and the stupendous report was published solely to caim the excitement produced by the disastrous news.

NEWS THAT THE SPANIARDS DO NOT WANT.

papers. News of this nature, especially in the present crecumstances, is not supposed to be interesting.

CUBAN PLANTERS BUINED.

Several sugar estates have lately been burned in this vicinity. The next crop will unquestionably be a very short one. Very many of the planters are ruined by the enormous expenses entailed by the Government and the mobilized volunteers, and the patriots are untiring in their efforts to destroy all property out of which Spain can raise any sinews of war.

Just now the Government is enlisting every able-bodded man; this time no one fit to carry arms will escape being forced in one or other of the volunteer organizations. Indeed, hands are scared even for mounting guard in this city.

By way of a fitting conclusion to the farce started by Col. Valera about the Fannle, he was serenaded here last night by the volunteers. He says now that twenty-nine of the expeditionists were killed, but the Government, contrary to their usual practice, has given the name of no one but Peraita. They knew he commanded the expedition.

It is well known here to-day that the original despatch received here about the affair from Valera was as disastrous as it could be, and so, while the authorities were fixing it, they thought they might as well go the whole hog, and they published so account as flattering as it could be written.

published an account as flattering as it could be written.

THE BATILE OF HOLGUIN.

Further details of the battle of Holguin have just-come to hand. It took place on the 3d inst. eight leagues from Holguin. A surrendered Cuban gave information of the vicinity of an insurgent camp and two divisions of the regiment España were ordered out and surprised it. They consisted of 500 and 200 men respectively. The patriots were duly advised of their coming, and posted in convenient localities. The first division was allowed to pass, but when the second came up a deadly fire was opened, and over seventy Spaniards were killed at the first discharge. The blow was a tremendous one, and the consternation it has caused is enormous.

The steamer Guantamano, just arrived, reports the capture by the patriots of a convoy of eighteen carts close to the city, and lastly, news the carts close to the city, and lastly, news garrisoned by fifty men, all of whom were killed.

I have lately bland Spanish officers here speak very unpercedly about the situation. Yesterday one of them said to us, "So much feasting to bot. Valera, when we ought to be weeping about the disaster at Holguin."

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

One Handred Competitors for the State Prize of \$100,000 for the Best Steamer for the Grent Canals.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22 .- Ever since the tate of New York passed the law offeringa remium of \$100,000 for the successful applica ion of some motive power other than horses to he propulsion of boats on the Erie canal, the public has been constantly supplied with read-

The scientific journals, the daily press, the carned engineer, and the natural genius hav advanced their opinions on the subject and method of solving this great problem. Some have told us the only way of accomplishing it was to lay cables on the bettom of the canals and tow the boats, as is done in Belgium; others, ners, to have an elevated track, and there ere those who believed the track should be aced on the bottom of the emal and the bost in on wheels. Among the various methods of opulsion by the resistance of the water, we we paddle wheels of propellers on the bow of the boat and two imitations of dishes' talls and ack's feet.

THE DEVICES OFFERED.

Nearly all the devices, be it said to the credit of the inventors, show great in renuity, but none of them have proved in any way successful. Some have run at a very fair rate of speed, and to the looker on might seen to be the very thing that is wanted; but the great "stumbling-block" for all has been that when the cost of imming them has been compared with that by horses it is found more expensive.

A hoat has just been completed at Fishkill Landing designed to compete for the \$198,000 orize offered by the State of New York.

The boat and engine were designed by Mr. William Bexter, the eminent scientific engineer, of Newark, N. J., who is well known as the inventor and patentee of the portable engine now so extensively manufactured and sold by the Colts Arms Company of Hartford, and who has more recently astonished the scientific world by the resoluction of a steam street car which has proved one of the most successful efforts of modern engineering skill. dern en incering skill.

THE FISHKILL BOAT.
The hull of this Fishkill Landing canal boat

THE MACHINERY. The power is applied by means of two acrew propellers in the stein of the boat, i feet dinches in diameter, and i feet pitch, attached to the crank and snaft, each driven by one of the cylinders, and geared together at half stroke to lecure uniformity of motion and to prevent the pussibility of getting fast on the centre.

Underneath the propellers of the boat is an acron count, which never it he lines of meaning.

it on gainrd, which prevents the times of passing boats from catching in the wheels.

There are ample accommodations for the crew. Just forward of the engine room is a sabin, in which are two well-ventilated state rooms, furnishing good accommodations for two persons in each if necessary. In addition to these there are four "bunks" in the engine soom, and all the bunks and state rooms are supplied with spring beds and hair mattresses.

supplied with spring beds and hair mattresses.

HER INTERIOR.

The cabin is handsomely carpeted, and contains a stove, chairs, table, and shelves, and there are doors leading to convenient closets. The timbers of the boat are of oak and the planking of yellow pine. On bow and stern a shapely diagrataff is visible, and the smokestack is hinged to drop for a low bridge. Instead of the usual tiller for the pilot there is a wheel with which to govern the rudder. The body of the boat is painted red, the deck straw color, and the outside of the cabin white. Over the latter is spread a large parti-colored awning, and upon the decks numerous camp stools are distributed.

The Eric Canal is 552 miles in length, and is open for navigation 215 days out of 255. A boat towed by herses travels one mile and a half per hour, and the towage costs from 35 to 50 cents per naile. A stoom canal boat will run three

TWO HYNDRED BOATS.

In answer to the offer of the State of New York, nearly two hundred boats have already een built to compete for the generous orize.

The Fishkill Landing boat is named "William kaxter," after the inventor. On Thursday six The Fishkill Landing boat is named "William Boxter," after the inventor. On Thursday she left the dock of the Fishkill Landing Machine Company, and proceeded to the dock of the Newburgh Cement and Plaster Company, where she took on 830 barrels of cement, weighing 160 tons, with which she will on Monday start for Buffalo, Previously, however, she will make a trial trip in Newburgh Play on Saturday. She can make easily four miles an hour, which is one uille more than required. She was out a few days ago in the bay, but not being loaded with freight, her propellers did not take hold of the water as firmly as they would otherwise.

FREE MUSIC ON SUNDAY.

A Splendid Serenade to Alderman Rudde on Wednesday Evening-Spontaneous Expression of the Will of the People.

The New York Saengerrunde assembled on Wednesday evening preparatory to marching in procession to the residence of Alderman

In procession to the residence of Alderman Radde, where a screnade was to be given him in acknowledgement of his efforts to secure free concerts in the Central Park on Sanday.

Mr. Radde took the first step toward a common sense policy, in the way of making people better and happier. A large and respectable assemblage was gathered. The audience comprised that portion of our community who think it not wrong to worship God on Sunday by worshipping his manifeld works.

The procession was formed at 11:30 and marched up the Bowery to St. Mark's place, to Second avenue and to Fourteenth street to the residence of Alderman William Radde, 22; East Fourteenth street. Numerous torchlights assistation of the procession, which was preceded by Richter's band. Numerous songs were sung by the Sacngerrunde, under the leadership of Prof. J. Harimann. The songs all had "Vaterland" in them. President Braunhold delivered an address to the Alderman, which was in German, as follows:

We come to you to express the thanks not only of this society but for those who have not time to common the who feel thoughts in the economic the story was been been and and the feel those who have not time to common the who feel thoughts had been such as the second and who feel thoughts he had contained to the such as a contained and who feel thoughts he had contained by the feel those who have not time to common the who feel thoughts he decayed to the received at your hands in endeayoring the second at your hands in endeayoring the second at your hands in endeayoring the second as the second and who feel thoughts and the second and who feel thoughts and the second and who feel thoughts a second and who feel thoughts a second and the second and the second and who feel thoughts a second and the second a

in Sunday in the Central Park.

Alderman Radde responded:
I never expected that I should receive thanks I never expected that I should receive thanks is my duty. I know that the lab act many processing what is not first large that lave maste now in Central Park, but it is at time In which the greater portion of our co anothy cannot indulze. It is due to the workings that the beautiful Central Park is what it is, and I kn I cannot do enough for them. This modern Edden of ach so ne thing and that is soul-inspiring nusic. The

Radde again advanced and spoke to the

multitude:
You must not forget what the press has done for Sunday concerts in the Central Park. I therefore propose three cheers for the press.
The whole assemblage responded with a will. It was not until 1 o'clock that the crowd dispersed, all satisfied that they honored a worthy man.

BUTLER IN SOUTH BOSTON.

Addressing a Grant Meeting Composed Prin cipally of Greely Men-Rousing Cheers for Greeley and Brown-Au Interesting Col-loguy-The General again Bottled Up.

rrespondence of The Sun. Boston, Aug. 21.-Gen. Butler addresse he citizens of South Boston, in Wait's Hall ast evening. The hall was literally packed Every seat and every inch of standing room in the aisles and on the stairs was occupied, and there were many outside who were unable to gain admittance. Although called a Republican meeting, it was very early made apparent that the ideas of Grantism did not hold exclusive sway with the multitude, but that the motiv of curiosity to hear the Essex hero was the strong one in the minds of the audience.

Soon after 8 o'clock Gen. Butler was intro duced. He began his speech by a consideration of the platforms adopted at Cincinnati and Phil adelphia, and said their only material difference was on the point covered by the second resolu tion in the Cincinnati platform which demands local self-government with impartial suffrage local self-government with impartial suffrage. The true construction of this was the taking away from Congress of the right to protect individual rights. By its enforcement the Government would have no right to interfere in the case of an individual who had been wronged. The Republican party claimed that every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, had a right to the potection of the American Government, wherever he was, or in whatever situation placed.

A voice—"Why don't you do it, then?"

The speaker, without noticing this interrup-

A voice—"Why don't you do it, then?"
The speaker, without noticing tots interruption, referred to Ku-Kluxism, and tried to draw a glaring picture of its terrors. "Suppose," said he, 'the have of Massachusetts were such that men could disguise themselves, and, without fear of punishment, ride by night and whip men and burn houses and raylsh women."
His efforts in this line were so strongly and persistently hissed that they were cut short. While he was still speaking an individual arcse persistently hissed that they were cut short. While he was still speaking an individual arce and called for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, which were given with a will. Three cheers were given for Grant and Wilson, and then ensued such a state of hubbub that Butler had to cense altogether, while the band finally succeeded in calming the crowd by persistently playing "Yankee Doodle." As soon as the last notes had died away three rousing cheers were as in given for Greeley and Brown, and in the commotion which followed the stove pipe at the rear of the hall was knocked down.

After quiet had been restored the General continued: "Every man has a perfect right to cheer for Greeley, but he has no right to come to a meeting of his opponents to do it; but, if that party cannot get up a meeting of its own, let them came." [Laughter and boisterous cheers for Greeley and Brown.] The speaker then turned his attention to the labor question. He said a Republican Congress passed a law ranking light bours a day's work for men and

cheers for Greeley and Brown." The speaker then turned his attention to the labor question. He said a Republican Congress passed a law making eight hours a day's work for men employed by the Government.

A Voice—"No." "Yea!" the year flushy be.

A Voice—then the flush of the law carry the same amount of pay for eight hours as had been paid for ten, and the way President Grant applied common sense to the law, and, as the friend of the laboring man, had declared that a day's work asked by law should draw a day's pay.

The andience had now apparently got enough of the labor question, and that they wanted a change was manifested by should of "Fort Fisher," "San Domingo. "Spoons," &c.

Shouts, laughter, hisses, and a general commotion followed.

Butler—There are a good many of you Greeley men here, and I want to ask you a few questions. I wish to know if there is a Democratic party now?

Voice—"No." "Yea!" the year flushly be.

voices—"No!" "Yes!" the yeas flually be

coming unanimous.

Hutler—If there is, then, who is its candidate?

A shout—"Horace Greeley," followed by cheers and confusion all over the room.

The General then tried to show how Mr. Greeley would be under the control of the southern Democrats. If elected he will have n Democrate Congress, and what will it be made up of? It will be made of rebels and traities;

those men whom your brothers and sons fo ight against.

A voice suggested "Mosby" and "Stevens."

Butler (excitedly)—Mr. Greeley was for more than thirty years a most determined enemy of the South. Now, has he changed, or has the Democratic party changed? Some of you say I have changed. Well. I don't deny it, do I? [Very much excited and gesticulating yigyrously.] Haven't I always been a friend of the workingman? I went for the Ten-Hour law, didn't? When did I change? I changed when I went at the head of regiments of good Irishmen to the South. When did he change? It was when he got the Checkmati nomination and hoped for the nomination at Baltimore Has he changed, or has the Democratic party changed? He says he has not changed. Can't you cheer for Charles Sunner some of you Democratic Irishmen over there?

At this point cries and cheers resumed from

ere? At this point cries and cheers resounded from At this point cries and cheers resounded from all parts of the room, and the confusion was great. The General proceeded to tell what more he knew about changing. Several of his allusions direw forth interruptions, and finally he said that he would be glad to answer any questions; that he was ready to talk upon any subject.

Voices—flow about Fort Fisher? How about the hugh regards?

he Ruell records?
This was evidently more than the General ex-certed, for he remarked that he was not here to alk of such things, but rather to show them how

O vote.

A Voice—We've made up our minds already.
Butler—It will require three million votes to
sleet Mr. Greeley, and there are not Liberal Republicans enough to elect him.

A Voice—Who is going to be next Governor?
Butler—It won't be the Greeley candidate.
Laughter.] Mr. Greeley, then, being elected by
Southern Democratic votes will have to do as
they sky. Now, who are the Southern Democrats?

they say. Now, who are the Southern Democrats?

A Voice—Ben Butler.

After some further talk the General said; "If Horace Greeley and the Democratic party come into power, from that moment you are to pay for all the slaves liberated in the South. [Groans and declsive laughter.] You will also have to pay all the debt incurred by the South during the war, and this will so check the enterprise of the country, that you will find that many men who are to-day cheering for Greeley will be groaning for occupation by which they can get an honest meal. He then wanted to know what fault they could find with Grant's administration.

tration.
A voice—It is ignorant and arbitrary.
Another answer came from a man who obsected to his putting his father, 75 years old, into post office, when he "ought to be carrying the a post office, when he "ought to be carrying the hod like an honest krishman." This interruption drew forth laughter, applause, hisses, groans, cries of "Put him out," "Don't put him out," "Don't put him out," "C. &c. all of which made a state of confusion which raged for five minutes. When it had partially subsided, the General continued his vindication of the Administration, and defended the appointment of relatives to office. He then closed his speech by the usual reference to the dead soldiers, and the usual advice for his hearers to vote as their deceased bothers, sens, or fathers would if living. Then, baying worked himself into a state of perspiration which was something terrible to contemplate, he resumed his seat in a state of humidity as to his person and limpness as to his linen.

COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK Whence Grant's Carpet-beggers Were to Get Funds to Carry Mississippi, ndence of The Sun.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 17 .- A handsome fraud which the carpet-bag officials of this State had on hand has just been nipped. Several weeks since the New York detectives notified the authorities here to look out for a certain box that was being shipped from that city to the address of "William Cartright, care of J. F. Cunningham, Jackson, Miss." Cunningham risited the express office with scrupulous reguarity each day, but the box did not arrive until

last Saturday morning.
Upon investigation by the officials, the box was found to contain two large books of blank State warrants, precisely like those issued by Auditor Musgrove, and clearly printed from the Auditor Musgrove, and clearly printed from the same plate. There were also a fine State seal and asteel die autograph of Musgrove, so well made that he himself swore he could not distinguish it from his genuine signature. The hox also contained link, brushes, and every essential to the successful conduct of an Auditor's office.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the plate upon which these to-be forged warrants were printed is the one made for the State, and there is a natural inquiry to know how Cumingham became possessed of it. The Auditor is the custodian of the plate, and it is gradually coming out that Cunningham is an active partner with Musgrove and other State officials. They have employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his amployed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has in his employed him as a detective, and he has his private secretary knew all about the matter, was deeply interested, and when it was ascertained that the Jackson City authorities were on the track of the forgers, this private secretary secured the box helore any warrants had been given out, and thereby saves Cunningham from any considerable punishment, as well as preventing an investigation time was certain to involve too many of the carpet-baggers, who are driving matters at the Caputo in a South Carolina style.

Mayor Smith, however, has committed Cunningham to fall in default of ball for \$5,000, and esserts his determination to let no one implicated escene, if he has any power to prevent it.

The temper of the people is such as to indicate that these seounderes have a very

Joseph Simpson escaped from Sing Sing or Fuesday night. He was sentenced to 20 years for rob

COLORED SALT WATER DAY.

ZIP COON AND THE OLD VINGINNY REEL AT RARITAN BAY.

Thousand Revellers Dancing the Hoo Down-A Lively Whip Fight and a Victorious Sexagenarian-Cakeand Apple Jack, Saturday was a galaday with the colored opulation of New Jersey. It was their annual salt water day," a festival nearly as old as the State in which it is celebrated, and of greater importance than any other holiday. The early settlers of New Jersey used to celebrate the ingathering of their crops with a merry harvest dance under the trees by the seaside, and a dip in the surf. The harvest dance they imported from the old country; the dip in the surf they ntended should remove from their bodies the chaff and grit of the harvest field. It would never do for both master and slave to celebrate ogether, hence a separate day was assigned to the colored people. The festival has steadily

ncreased in popularity, and that of Saturday lay on de record.' THE COLORED CARAVAN. As early as 8 o'clock large Jersey wagons, with prings creaking under loads of jolly colored olks, and with horses panting from long and anid journeys, filed into Florida Grove. The solored drivers sat erect on the elevated seats and carried their heads very high in the air, Most of them were flashy green or blue coats, with glistening buttons, glazed caps with very long visers and abbreviated tops, red and white gravats, and white pantaloons and vest. Within the vehicle sat three or four couples arrayed in rollday attire, and giggling immoderately. ong lines of wagons continued to file into the grove until late in the afternoon. Then at least

\$000 persons were on the grounds. The grove is on the Baritan river, two and a half falled from Perth Amboy. The facilities for making, dishing, and sailing are good. PLUCKIER THAN MACE OR O'BALD TIN.

There was a man on the grounds who sold horsewhips. "Whalebone whips," shouled he; "warrant 'em whalebone, every one of 'em, only a dol as," and the vender illustrated the quanties of the whips by vigorously lashing a rotten stump. A gray-headed colored man of three-score regarded bim for a few moments, and

stump. A gray-headed colored man of threescore regarded him for a few moments, and
thea, with a contemptuous grunt, turned away,
"Hold on, uncle. What ye grunting at?" inquired the whip pediar.
"Grunt to tink dat whip am whalebone.
Couldn't whale anybody's bones wid dat whip.
Ain't tradin' dis 'ere whip for all de whips you
got dar," and the sage displayed an old crooked
owhick whip which looked as eld as its owner.
"Ye wouldn't, eh? Weii, trade me one for
that," said the pediar, and he gave the old man a
singing cut on the legs.
"Look aheah!" was the repty.
"I does tirde you one for that," and the old
wilp was raised and piled about the other's
negs until he winced. The blow was returned.
A ring was formed, and the blows fell like rain.
The spectators cheered and encouraged the old
man by shouting: "Give 'em more of dat whip
Uncle Eben. Fix 'em, now."
Uncle Eben had evidently stood many a whipping in his younger days, and he winced not,
die faid his lash upon the antaged of five
minutes. When he managed to get in an uncommon good hit his eyes snapped with delgit,
wed his livories were quickly visite. The whalebene whip man soon grew weak-kneed, and a
long shout of "Whoopla! whoopla!" proclaimed his defeat. Uncle Eben was escorted to the
eating stand and treated to all the raw claims le
ould stomach.

The Franks Of The Mischbevor's hors.

THE PHANKS OF THE MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.
Salt water day without a bath would be a violation of the traditional programme: hence, all
bathed. The long beach was crowded during
the entire day. The costumes were gotten up
without regard to harmony of color or the
eternal unutness of things. Many of the
women wore pantaloons. Others were red
fannel suits, and some of the more stylish had
on rancy red turbans. In the water they wallowed like porpoises and amused themselves by
holding each other below the surface. Old and
young took to the water like ducks. Occasionally some wicked fellow shou ed at the top of
his voice, "Look out, dar, um a shark," and the young took to the water like ducks. Occasionally some wicked fellow shou ed at the top of his voice, "Look out, dar, um a shark." and the bathers scrambled for life. When the heax was exposed all hands turned and gave the sinner a ducking. The gamins on the beach amused themselves by mixing the clothing of the bathers and noting their distress as iff-itting garments could not be made to do duty. Jokes seemed to be at a premium, and all were received goed naturedly.

SKAKE 'EM UP.

ness put an end to the festivities. All danced. Patriarchs with whitened locks and wrinkled countenances, clad in striped pantaloons and long-tailed coats, led dashing damsels in stunning Dolity Vardens and immaculate alpacas to the dance, and forget their age under the inspiration of "Zip Coon" and the "Ole Virginny Reel." Flashy couples and aged mothers in Israel, whose avoirdunois was conspicuous, and all who could dance balanced and swung and shuffled and perspired, regard-

WHAT THEY THINK OF HORACE GREELEY.

HOE CAKE AND APPLE JACK.

The dinner was characteristic of old-fashioned toe cake, doughnuts, and ginger bread, with a liberal supply of roast pork, and immense peach des were displayed in abundance. There was kewise a liberal supply of apple jack and hard ider. The picnicers scattered themselves brough the grove and made merry over their east. Any who approached were cordially instead to "take a hand in dis ere dinnah," and many spectators availed themselves of the profered hospitality.

The absence of rowlyism was noticeable, there were no serious skirmishes and very little There were no serious skirmishes and very little rouble. As nightfall put an end to the festival he festive drivers raced horses toward home, and the inmates of the Jersey warons same

Sir: I noticed in your issue of the 14th inst. a communication, addressed to the editor Buffalo on the occasion of his "swinging round the circle" with $A.\ J.$, and I thought that as oon as I reached a stopping place, being on a journey at the time, I would send you a few facts bearing upon the same subject.

At Washington, previously to Johnson's start-ing on that famous "swing," I was directed by

ing on that famous "swing," I was directed by the Secretary of War to detail an officer to accompany the party, furnish supplies, &c. (including whiskey and eigars, though these were not specified in Mr. Stanton's order to me). I accordingly selected an officer, and instructed him simply to accompany the expedition, and to receive his instructions from "his Excellency."

On his retarn this officer gave me, as I believe, a faithful and true account of the doings on the route. His account was fully confirmed by the testimeny of a prominent New York banker, one of the party of the "swing," and a friend of A. J.

As A. J. has gone out of sight, and W. H. S. is laid on the shelf, I may omit any reference to them. This officer said that "Gen. I'lysess S. Grant did not draw a sober breath during the whole trip, and was so stupidly drunk most of the time that he yielded to the demands his stomach and bowels made upon him in palace cars, hotel parlors, or elsewhere, without making the slightest physical effort to comply with the requirements of decency."

Yet this sot stargered into the Presidential chair of these United States!

Follow him along the road to St. Louis, with his load of wood, and back to his home; follow him through the army; follow him to the White House, and what have we followed but a life-long drunkard! What might we expect of a Webster's intellect steeped so long in St. Louis run, Galena whiskey, army poison, Washington rot-gut, and the deadening, stupefying, intellect-desiroying fumes of tobacco? But with the intellect of a titmouse, a West Point dunce, as his classmates called him, subjected to these destructive influences, and what have we left? Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, as did the decadening, stupefying, intellect-desiroying fumes of tobacco? But with the intellect of a titmouse, a West Point dunce, as his classmates called him, subjected to these destructive influences, and what have we left? Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, as did date for reflection.

Jacob Staempffi, dined yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. . C. Bancroft Davis. The reception in the evening give by Mrs. Davis in honor of her distinguished visitors was attended by a large and brilliant company. The rooms were elegantly feedoned with dags of different nations, and the gradens attached to the hotel were alluminated. Many of the houses of the rest lents of Geneva were decorated. Col. Edmond Fave entertained the members